SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 8th July, 1818.

(*Continued in the last Page.*)

been no ordinary state, but that the great mass of the danger was passed. He concluded with moving for the committee.

Mr. TIERNEY had no objection to the motion, but he was surprized that the papers should have been unaccompanied by a message from the Prince Regent. —(*Hear*)—It was always presumed by such communications that the Crown wanted assistance—but he could imagine that there was something behind which the Ministers did not like to name. They had made a *prima facie* case against themselves in the course of the last eight or nine months, and now they wanted to make out one for themselves. But they wanted an Indemnity Bill—no doubt. But what had they done? They had not taken up families, or leaders, but had gone through Counties with a drag net. The truth was, alarm was the *daily bread* of Ministers, and having committed themselves, they were obliged to keep the thing up. As to the necessity of the Suspension Act, he declared on his honour that in his opinion, nothing had been proved to warrant such suspension.—(*Hear.*)—He also thought there had been much unnecessary language---but what had disgusted the country most was the employment of Spies, and the publicity with which such "*infernal scoundrels*" had been avowed and defended. Such a mass of atrocious villainy as had marked the conduct of those who had excited or fomented disturbance, had never disgraced the annals of the country. But who were on trial now? The Ministers; and now they came with a complete juggle. They came with their Bag---they charged themselves---they said, touch our Bag if you dare; there are our characters; we will have a committee, who shall declare us to have acted mildly and mercifully. Then there would be a Bill of Indemnity---to prevent complaint they would stop every body's mouth. Never was there so complete a juggle---never was there a proceeding that so warranted distrust.

Mr. B. BATHURST defended the course of proceeding now proposed to be pursued; it was following the precedent of 1801. The Ministers of course required Indemnity, but they first undertook to show that they merited it. He defended the use that had been made of the measure---the explosion had been prevented. To those who had said, where are your convictions? he answered, look to the peace of the country preserved. Having eradicated the danger. having prevented the danger, they appealed to these facts as justification. He declared that it was shown to the Committee in February last, that there was much disaffection---that a general rising was contemplated---that an overturning of the Constitution was threatened---that the general rising was postponed from day to day, and that in one instance an explosion took place. The mischief was prevented. Every thing that had occurred proved the wisdom of the measures which had been pursued. There had been no precipitate haste, no unnecessary rigour. All that had been done showed the propriety of the Ministers' acts, and he thought their claim to indemnification would be most satisfactorily established. He denied that the language, not generally used in the debates, applied to one of the spies alluded to; and he should be ready to defend that person's character whenever it might be called into question. That person became acquainted with certain conspiracies by accident, and nothing had occurred to prove the Ministers to have been wrong in employing that individual. The person had prevented much mischief, and great credit was due to him for the exposure of those conspiracies which had accidentally come to his knowledge.

Mr. DOUGLAS entered his solemn protest against the form of constituting the Committee, as he deemed the form of ballot dangerous to the House. Let the Ministers get the Committee by undiguised means if they could, but not by the clandestine course proposed. By the ballot the Ministers would certainly secure the appointment of their own creatures.

Mr. BATHURST explained. Oliver went down with one of the chief conspirators.

Sir S. ROMILLY said he blamed Government for sending down persons into countries they were not connected with, as Ministers, not of good, but of evil, to be watching the poor at their looms and workshops, exciting them to insurrection, by saying that men of rank would join them. Inquiry into all these things was necessary, in order to make some compensation and atonement to their constituents for the suspension of their liberties. It was not the dragging men from their homes to prisons, and loading them with irons, that was the greatest evil; but the incalculable mischief which arose from the suspension of the liberties of the country. Let the House consider the danger of this precedent to future generations, when the grave shall have closed on those who now enjoy the royal favour; and on those who were discharging an unthankful duty, in opposing the inroads making on our liberties; when this country may have a Prince of the House of Brunswick on the Throne, but inheriting the arbitrary notions of the House of Stuart. It was only in times of disturbance that the Habeas Corpus Act was of any use to the people; and this would be drawn into a precedent to deprive our posterity of their liberties at the very time they stood most in need of them. He would vote for inquiry; but he hoped some Gentleman would move for a very different sort of inquiry than that proposed by Government. The only and real ground for these papers, was merely to pass a Bill of Indemnity.

After observations from several other members, the questions were put that the Papers be referred to a Committee, that it be secret, and that it be chosen by ballot. On the last question the House divided---For the Ballot 102---Against it 29---Majority for it 73---Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 6.

SECRET COMMITTEE-BALLOT.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the Order of the Day to ballot for the Secret Committee on the Secret Papers.

Mr. TIERNEY having remarked that as the list had been made out by Ministers, the Ballot commenced in the usual way. The list of the whole House was read over twice; after which a Committee was appointed to examine the glass, and declare the 21 Members on whom the selection had fallen.

WAYS AND MEANS.---BANK RESTRICTIONS.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that it was his object to move for 33,000,000*l.*---the sum of 3,000,000*l.* to be raised by the Land and Malt Taxes, and 30,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills.

Mr. TIERNEY asked whether this grant would enable the Right Hon. Gent. to proceed till next Easter, without further application to Parliament; and whether 30,000,000*l.* was required to pay off that amount of Exchequer Bills coming due, and the 3,000,000*l.* for the service of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not give a distinct answer, as to whether the 30 millions would be wanted to pay off Exchequer Bills at Easter.

Mr. TIERNEY admitted that the question was one of difficulty to answer. There was, however, a question which might be more easily answered, namely, whether the 6,000,000*l.* borrowed from the Bank in 1816, and now about to be repaid, would be paid back in money or in Exchequer Bills? He expressed his intention of watching the Bank conduct to see whether they increased or decreased their issues of Bank-notes---whether they really were ready, or making arrangements to resume cash payments. The Bank declared themselves ready to pay in cash, and he believed them to be sincere when they expressed their wish to pay in cash; but he saw no preparations making, excepting indeed in the issue of gold. But that issue was deceptive, if it were obtained by a more extended advance of Bank-notes: ---it would be something, indeed, if the issue of specie were marked by a diminution of Bank-notes: (*Hear*).

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the six millions were to be returned to the Bank in notes.---*Hear.*---As to the suspension of cash payments, if it were to be continued another year, it would not be to accommodate the Government. If he should hereafter recommend the continued suspension, it would be on very different grounds---it would be to enable them, the Bank, to give full accommodations to trade. The loan from the Bank had answered all its object---in two years, by the arrangements then made with the Bank, one million had been saved to the Bank.

Mr. TIERNEY heard with dismay, the tone of levity with which the Chancellor talked of the suspension possibly continuing another year. That would be a serious violation of the law. But it seemed great loans might take place ---they were actually going on; if, however, the Bank were ready to pay and nothing in the country to require further evasion of cash payments, why should not the law be allowed to expire? If the Bank were niggardly in the issue of notes, and liberal in the circulation of gold, no loans he would venture to say would raise gold above the Mint price. In fact, if gold did not then remain at the Mint price, he would never open his lips in that House again, at which many Gentlemen, no doubt, would be very far from sorry.---(*Laughter.*)

Mr. F. LEWIS thought cash payments might and ought to be resumed in July next.

Lord CASTLEREAGH deprecated the encouragement of discussion on the presumed intention of Government to propose the continued suspension of cash payments. They desired no such thing, and certainly would not recommend it except on a good case.

After observations from Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Hammersly, &c. the Resolutions respecting the Malt and Land Tax, &c. were agreed to.---Report on Monday.

The names constituting the Secret Committee were afterwards reported;---they consisted of Lord Milton, Lord G. Cavendish, Lord Castlereagh, Sir M. W. Ridley, Lord Lascelles, Mr. Bathurst, Hon. W. Lamb, Sir W. Scott, &c.

Adjourned to Monday.

There was nothing of importance in the House of Lords on Friday.

There was nothing of importance in the House of Lords on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 9.

CLIMBING BOYS.

Mr. BENNETT moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the further use of Climbing Boys to sweep chimnies. The Bill was like that drawn out last year; and the evidence developed by the Report of last year superseded the necessity of entering into detail on the calamities of the system. During last year no fewer than five children lost their lives in the act of climbing chimnies; and the evil was likely to increase in consequence of the practice of building chimnies narrower than formerly—some of them not being more than seven by eight inches. The Bill would prevent masters from taking apprentices under the age of 14 years.—Motion agreed to.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH (the House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Spanish Treaties) dwelt on the great interest this country had justly taken in perfecting that great measure—the abolition of the slave trade. Towards that object, this country had concluded a treaty with Spain, by which she was to recieve 400,000*l.* for abolishing her slave trade. The sum, in fact, given for such object, was not more than 200,000*l.*—As there would have been, in the event of such treaty not being concluded, above 200,000*l.* to be returned to Spain, for vessels condemned, the judgments on which had been reversed. In another point of view, this treaty was most favourable, as that was now obtained for 200,000*l.* for which 850,000*l.* besides a loan of four millions of dollars, had been offered in 1815, with the concurrence of the House. He concluded with moving, that it was expedient to take measures to carry the treaty into execution, by bills and a supply of 400,000*l.*

Sir G. Heathcote and Sir O. Mozely expressed themselves strongly against the money portion of the treaty.

Mr. Wilberforce, Sir J. M'Intosh, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Gordon, and Sir W. Burroughs, were in favour of the Treaty.

The House divided—For the Resolution, 56—Against it, 4.—Majority, 52.

The Chimney-Sweepers' Regulation Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.—Adjourned.

Tuesday Feb. 10.

GLASGOW CONSPIRACIES.

Lord A. HAMILTON brought forward a motion for a Copy of the Record respecting the State Trials of persons taken up at Glasgow, and charged with Sedition and Treason. He msintained, that there was much irregularity on the part of the Crown Lawyers, as according to the rules of Scotland all witnesses are first asked, whether they have any malice towards the prisoner; whether he has been instructed what evidence to give, and whether he expects any reward for it? If the answer be in the affirmative, that fact disqualifies the witness; and in this case the witness, Campbell, admitted that persons had been with him concerning the testimony he was to give, and he acknowledged that he expected reward. He contended, that the "tampering" had all been on the side of the prosecutors. On these grounds the Record was moved for.

The LORD ADVOCATE resisted the motion, as uncalled for by any circumstances that had transpired, and urged that the care taken of Campbell was necessary, as his life was in danger for the part he took.

Mr. J. P. GRANT admitted that the Learned Lord was justified in exonerating himself from blame; but having been one of the Counsel on the trial of M'Kinly, he should not be doing his duty, if he did not contend that the case was one not of a mere personal nature, but involved the most important question, as touching the liberty of the subject and the law of Scotland. The charge against the Law Officers of that kingdom were such, if proved, as ought not to be tolerated for an instant. If the House did not enter on the question of inquiry, they would do the greatest dis-service to the country.—*Hear, hear!*

Sir A. COLQUHOUN contended, that the charges against the Learned Lord were unfounded; and contrasted the contradictions in

the testimony of the witness. If the record was laid before the House, it would falsify itself from beginning to end. Mr. Drummond had made the offer of sending him out of the country, because his life was considered to be in danger; and yet, while the witness, in this part of his deposition, was stating this fact, he, in the next, asserts, that Mr. D. had promised to get him an Exciseman's place. In short, there were scanty ingredients of truth poured into a case overflowing with falsehoods.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought the House would see that there was no ground either for inquiry, or for the production of the record. He contended that the opinion of the Bench, and the whole course of the proceedings shewed that a secret conspiracy, bound together with oaths, had existed in Glasgow, which justified the Lord advocate in bringing on the trial. He trusted the House would see there was no ground for inquiry, considering the frequency in these times in getting up such cases as this. He therefore gave the motion a direct negative.

Sir S. ROMILLY said, he did not believe the Noble Lord would find one man in the country who could consider this as a case got up to serve a purpose. The Lord Advocate of Scotland had the whole Grand Jury of the country in himself; and, threfore, it was his duty to see that nothing but the purest evidence should be brought against a person charged with a criminal offence. He was more especially bound to this, because the law of Scotland was more strict with respect to the purity of witnesses than that of England.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD defended the conduct of the Lord Advocate, and opposed the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he saw in Campbell's testimony the mind of a most artful man, who was capable of raising, on a small foundation of truth, a great fabric of falsehood. With respect to this charge against the Learned Lord, if any witness had assured him he could not give his evidence, because his own life, and that of his wife, would be indanger if he did, he (the Attorney-General) would have assured him of protection; but that would not have been tampering, with a witness. He denied (although he was no Scotch Lawyer) that a general promise of protection would disqualify a witness. He opposed the production of this record.

Mr. FINLAY wished for the production of this record, in order to know in what manner the Law Officers of the Crown had conducted the business of the late prosecutions in Scotland, and in order to see how it came that 2 or 300 persons had been apprehended for taking unlawful oaths, and yet the Lord Advocate could not convict one of them.

Lord A. HAMILTON replied. He never before that night heard that Campbell's evidence was considered false; and he did not think that a Vote of the House would clear the characters of the Learned Lord and his coadjutor in the opinion of their countrymen.

The House then divided—For the motion of Lord A. Hamilton, 71—Against it, 136—Majority, 65.

Mr. OGLE obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the suppression of gaming, and houses for play.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 11.

SPANISH TREATY.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord CASTLEREAGH moved that 400,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable the Government to fulfil the Treaty with Spain.

Mr. LYTTLETON made observations on the commercial relations with Spain. Cotton goods were prohibited by Spain, woollen goods and iron articles were subjected to heavy duties, the latter article being exposed to a duty of 110 per cent. on the original price. Commercial regulations were not fit cause for war, but the Spanish Government evinced the most censurable caprice. In some instances notice was not given of the duties, so that cargoes arrived without knowing any thing of such regulations; therefore he hoped that a Commercial Treaty might be made to adjust these grievances. Was any such treaty in negociation, or had any complaint been made?

Lord CASTLEREAGH lamented the principle of commercial regulation that had shown itself in Spain, & that tended only to impoverish herself, and to drive the trade into contraband channels. This country, however, to look with some considerations on instances in foreign powers, where high duties and prohibition were resorted to, since it was not long ago that the same principles were acted upon by this nation, even to a greater extent than was now pursued. Remonstrances certainly had been made, but without much success; he however, trusted, that the time was not far distant when more liberal, more enlightened principles of commerce would be every where encouraged.

Mr. LYTTLETON was pleased with the answer, as far as it went, and trusted that the commerce of this country would feel the benefit of the principles that had been avowed; but what he mainly complained of had not been adverted to, namely, the suddenness with which new duties had been imposed by Spain.

The Hon. F. ROBINSON observed, that he was not aware of the new duty on iron; and added, as to the suddeness of imposing duties, that even this country had made them to commence from the time of their being agreed on.

A long conversation then took place between Dr. Phillimore, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Calcraft, Lord Althorpe, &c. as to the remuneration to those who might have obtained condemnations of vessels taken with slaves on board, and as to what might be the fate of those still under consideration; but no satisfactory answers were given.

SECRET COMMITTEE.

Mr. FAZAKERLEY rose to more an instruction to the Secret Committee, to inquire and report what steps had been taken in respect of the persons employed as spies. The Hon. Gentleman professed himself to be perfectly independent of party, and to be actuated by a desire alone to find out the promoters of the confederated assemblies, without implicating any one, either Oliver, or any body else. All he wished, was, to detect those spies.—He moved accordingly."

Mr. BATHURST complimented the Hon. Gentleman on the manner in which he had stated his motion; to which he objected, on the ground, that the committee had not decided that any crime had been committed by these spies as they were called; and that the motion went to assume. The Right Hon. Gentleman read the Report alluded to; and assured the Hon. Gent. that no such steps had been taken. If it was true that a conspiracy existed, it was detected by those employed by Government—With respect to this man (Oliver) having given information to Government, that was certainly no crime, or was his having mingled with the disaffected, and thus obtained knowledge of their intentions, to be imputed to him as a crime. One thing he could assure the Hon. Gentleman, and that was, that not a single individual had ever been apprehended on the information of Oliver. —(*Hear, hear!*)—With respect to the trials at Derby, one of the persons who suffered there was represented as having said, that he was brought to the situation in which he was by the Government and Oliver. Now that representation, if it was, as reported, could not be correct, as Brandreth never saw Oliver, or did Oliver give Government any information whatever on the subject out of which the trails at Derby arose. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by opposing the motion, for which, he considered, no foundation had been laid.

Lord MILTON wished to know, whether he was to understand the Right Hon. Gentleman as saying that government had not employed Oliver in his first mission.

Mr. BATHURST wished to be understood distinctly, that Oliver was not one of those employed by government to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of the disaffected; government found him already amongst them.

Lord MILTON was glad he had given the Right Hon. Gentleman an opportunity of making this explanation. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said that no person was apprehended on the information of Oliver—perhaps not upon his legal information; but if his information led to the examination of other persons, and on their information persons were afterwards apprehended, they were in fact apprehended on informations originally derived from Oliver.

Mr. BATHURST here said across the House, Oliver was not in Derbyshire.

Lord MILTON—Oliver not in Derbyshire!

Mr. BATHURST—Not in those parts which rose.—(*Cries of hear, hear!*)

Mr. BENNET should support the motion, as considering it a test by which the sincerity of government would be proved. If this motion was refused, the refusal would prove, that the appointment of the Committee was what it had been described to be—a juggle upon the people. With respect to the employment of spies by government, he would not take on himself to decide how far it was to be defended or not; but this he knew, that the narrative which had been detailed in the House by an Hon. Friend of his, respecting the employment of those spies at Manchester, had created an extraordinary sensation in the country. He did not know whether the House were aware of the book which had been published by the Captain of this band of spies, which set forth the oath taken by the spies, and the instructions which he had received to twist or swear more into the band.—This system was most disgraceful and indefensible. The Right Hon. Gentleman had uttered a strong panegyric on the character of Oliver, whom he had stated as being a person of unsullied character. Now he had received information of a different kind. He had been told, that, like his coadjutor Castles, he had began his race of crime by an imposition on women. He had been guilty of the crime of bigamy. Perhaps it might be thought by the House that this was an offence which carried its punishment with it. As to the rest of his character, if ever Mr. Oliver was put into a witness's box, he would undertake to prove, that he at present owed his life to the clemency of others. The Hon. Member then proceeded to detail the origin of Oliver's expedition into the country, which the Hon. Member said commenced on the 24th of April; that he went to Birmingham, Leeds, & Manchester, where he represented himself to various individuals as a person engaged in the cause of Reform; that he had been opposed to government all his life; that he was deeply engaged in Col. Despard's plot, and that he had assisted in the escape of young Watson and Thistlewood; and that he had been travelling to obtain Petitions, and to urge the appointment of delegates. In conversation with some persons he urged the necessity of meetings, to others he declared his opinion that petitioning would do no good, but that physical force must be resorted to. This he stated to a meeting of delegates convened by him on the 5th of May; and further added, that the people of London were looking for the rising in the country. At this meeting he urged each delegate to write down on cards which he produced, the number of persons that they supposed would rise in their respective districts. This proposition rather startled the poor delegates, who were persons of the lowest condition of life; and Oliver then took upon himself to write down the numbers, and upon these documents he (Mr. B.) verily believed was founded the assertion in the report that quotas of the force to be raised in the several districts had been furnished.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The Hon. Member then proceeded to trace Oliver to Nottingham, and said he would also prove to the House that Oliver had been at Derby.

Mr. BATHURST to order. He had not denied that Oliver was at Derby, but only that he was not in the place where the rising took place.

Mr. BENNET, perhaps not in the barn where the conspirators met; but he was at Derby, and he would trace the connection. He would shew him in conversation at Nottingham, stating that half the country was organized, and ready to rise, and that in London 70,000 men were armed, and ready to come forward in the cause; and further, that Mr. Wooller, the printer of the *Black Dwarf*, who was a good fellow, and hearty in the cause would publish their proclamations. He urged them to stand by their country; that Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other places, were ready to rise in the cause, and urged them to do so too. Yet it had been said this upright and honourable person had never incited to insurrection. He would also shew the Right Hon. Gentleman that here he saw Brandreth. He had an affidavit made by a person to that effect.

Mr. BATHURST.—"Name, name!"

Mr. BENNET had told the Right Hon. Gentleman he would not name. He was, however, ready to produce the persons as evidence at any time.—(*Cheers, and cries of Hear! from the Opposition.*)—They met at the Three Salmons; and Oliver here repeated to Brandreth what he said to others, of the readiness of the people in London, Sheffield, Leeds, &c. to rise. This statement was made on affidavit. The Hon. Member then read the statement made by Brandreth, of what passed at that interview, which statement was made in confidence by Brandreth to his attorney. The Hon. Member proceeded to detail other circumstances, similar to those we have already mentioned, and observed, there was one material circumstance to which he must draw the attention of the House, and that was, that from the day on which the *pure* Mr. Oliver ceased to be a tourist and a delegate, public tranquillity was restored. The consequences of his abominable practices was a rising, and the only surprise he felt was, that the rising had not taken place before. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by declaring, that he had felt it his duty to come forward with this statement, and he was now prepared with his evidence to prove it; and he challenged the Right Hon. Gentleman to meet him.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. WILBERFORCE thought the House should reject this motion, because it was formed on a false assumption, namely, that the Committee had declared an opinion, that the insurrection had been occasioned by the acts and insinuations of Oliver. He could not approve of the employment of spies, as had been here adopted. If the system could be eradicated altogether, it would, perhaps, be a benefit to society; for although a Government might sometimes be benefited by this information, yet when they viewed the disadvantages to which they were subjected, the doubts and distrusts to which the system gave rise, and the misrepresentation to which it was subject, he, for one, must consider the result as operating to the injury of the Government, and for that reason he must declare his decided opposition to the system altogether. With respect to the motion, however, he was decidedly against it, as he did not consider it could be productive of any good effect.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL felt himself called on to make some observations in reply to what had fallen from an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bennet), reflecting on the conduct of his Hon. Friend the Attorney-General; the motion now before the House was founded on a passage in the Report of the former Secret Committee. The motion went to call for a prosecution of those persons denominated Spies. Now he was ready to contend, that there was nothing in that passage of the Report which attached such criminality to those persons as could be made the subject of criminal prosecution. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to state the legal grounds on which he formed his opinion. The passage in question did not impute that the spies were the original cause of the insurrection, but on the contrary, the passage decidedly stated that the simultaneous rising had been agreed on long before these persons were employed. With respect to the evidence to which the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bennet) had alluded, but the names of whom he had so carefully concealed, he doubted it came from the most polluted source. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded at considerable length to comment on the observations of Mr. Bennet, and to defend the conduct of Government in the course adopted by them in conducting the prosecutions at Dereby and in London.—He was loudly cheered throughout his speech.

Sir S. ROMILLY supported the motion, and declared that in his opinion, never had he heard a person more unfairly treated, in a parliamentary point of view, than his Hon. Friend had been, in the observations made by the Solicitor-General on the evidence his Hon. Friend had alluded to, Mitchell had been mentioned by the Solicitor-General; that Mitchell was one of the persons who was committed by Ministers on a charge of treasonable purposes, and therefore the whole evidence, said the Solicitor-General, came from a polluted source. According to this statement of the Solicitor-General's it was only necessary that Government should commit an individual under a charge of High Treason, keep him in prison some time, and then discharge him without trial, to render him unworthy of credit ever after—(*Hear, hear!*)—It had been asked why the prisoners at Derby did not call Oliver as a witness in their defence; but now the Right Hon. Gentleman admitted, that they could not call Oliver as a witness. That Learned Gentleman had said, however, that Brandreth and the others ought to have said that they were drawn in by that man at the time they were asked why sentence should not pass upon them that they should die; but did not that Hon. and learned Gentleman think that would have any effect in recommending them to the mercy of Government? But these men did say, when at the point of death, that this was all Oliver and the Government. If his Hon. and Learned Friend, who had expressed such abhorrence of spies, would consent to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into this system, he was sure it would be productive of much good; inasmuch, as it would do more towards destroying the system of spies than any thing else.

Mr. CANNING said, the Hon. and learned Gentleman had attempted vainly to atchieve a triumph over his Hon. and Learned Friend; and had attemped to intimidate the House by asking if it would dare to refuse to go into this inquiry. If the Hon. Members opposite would make out a case against the Government that they had credited Oliver's reports rather than those of the proper authorities, then they would make out a strong and cogent case against Government. But what would the House say when they heard that Government had received a report from the

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insurrection that had taken place was not the consequence of want of employment, of poverty, or scarcity, or dearness of provisions; but was a consequence of, or perhaps, connected with, the meetings in Spafields; and that nothing less than a complete overthrow of our constitutional institutions was in the contemplation of the agitators? The House had heard that not one human being had been deprived of his liberty on the information of Oliver. He was only the index of treason and disaffection; in proof, other and unexceptionable evidence was produced. Upon the whole, he thought the House could not hesitate in disposing of the motion of the Hon. Gentleman, as there was no ground for it.

Mr. TIERNEY said, he was prepared to defend the motion as a most correct one, and warranted by strict Parliamentary usage. If an agent could not be punished, who acted unjustly between the parties, the law of this country was most grossly misunderstood. But Government knew they must not touch a hair of Oliver's head; and the object of the motion was to see how the Committee would deal with it.

Lord Milton, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Tienney, mutually explained.

After a few observations from Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Fazakerly, the House divided—Ayes, 55—Noes, 111.—Majority against the motion, 56.—Adjourned.

No business of importance in the House of Commons on Thursday.

Friday Feb. 13.

A Petition was presented, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the building of a Bridge across the River Thames at Rotherhithe.

Mr. MELLISH next presented a Petition, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the building of a Bridge across the River Thames at Hammersmith.

VOTING BY AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. WYNN presented a Petition from the Rev. J. Holmes, possessor of three Curacies in Derby, &c. stating that he was a Freeholder in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, and that as it was extremely inconvenient to him to attend Elections personally, he prayed that *voting by affidavit* might be allowed, under certain circumstances.—(*Much laughter.*)—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Election Laws' Amendment Bill was recommitted.

Mr. W. WYNN proposed to except the City of London, as well as the Universities, from the operation of this Bill, the Elections being already carried on there in the best possible manner.

Mr. LOCKHART feared, that the clause respecting the conduct to be pursued at Elections, in the event of riots, might open the door to much abuse.

Mr. WYNN replied that the returning officers and others would act on their responsibility, and be liable to the severe censure of the House of Commons in the event of abusing their powers.

After observations from Mr. Barnett, Lord Lascelles, Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Bankes, jun. Sir C. Monck, Sir R. Heron, &c. the several clauses were agreed to.—Report on Monday.

Mr. D. GILBERT presented a Petition from the Board of Agriculture, praying that the usual annual grant be made to them.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Chimney Sweepers' Regulation Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

Mr. BENNETT presented Petitions from Joseph Mitcell, of Liverpool, and Thomas Evans, of Newcastle-street, St. Clement Danes, complaining of grievances, in having been long confined without being brought to trial, and praying for redress.

On the motion that they be printed, after having been ordered to lie on the table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as the Petitions had not been read, inquired whether they were couched in language respectful to the House.

Mr. BENNETT answered in the affirmative.

Sir M. RIDLEY protested against the power of not printing Petitions, after they had been ordered to lie on the table.

M. WYNN said, it was a fair discretion lodged in proper hands, as the Votes were printed for the use of the Members.

Lord FOLKSTONE asked, how the Members were to know the contents of the Petitions except they were printed; and condemned the modren innovation of not printing the Petitions except there were special motions for such purpose.

Petitions ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENNETT presented a similar petition from Wm. Ogden, of Oldham, aged 74, praying that the Ministers might not be screened by any Act of Indemnity. Mr. Bennett wished the petition to be read, that it might be seen what tortures had been practised, Ogden having had manacles of thirty pounds weight fixed, on him, and having undergone many other hardships.—Read, and ordered to be printed.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

On the report of the Exchequer Bills Bill being presented,

Mr. TIERNEY asked whether the 6,000,000*l.* loan from the Bank was to be repaid to the Company in April next, as fixed by the Act.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the amount was to be gradually paid back to the Bank.

Mr. TIERNEY said, he certainly had understood that in was to be paid off when the time arrived; he never understood that beginning to pay off meant paid off. He, however, had understood, which made him ask the question to day that there was an understanding with the Bank, which was, to let the Chancellor of the Exchequer pay off by degrees, as suited his convenience;—Was this true? If it were, it was the contrary of what had been stated; but henceforth, when questions were asked, the Chancellor had better take a fortnight to consider of the reply, to pervent subsequent confusion and retraction.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that what he had now said was not at variance with what he had urged on a former day. He was asked how the six millions would be paid in Notes or Exchequer Bills, if the Loan were to be paid off; and he had replied that the Loan was to be paid off, and that it would be in Notes. Nothing was said about the time of paying; the amount would be paid as the Bank wanted it.—Adjourned.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FOR MARCH.

The continuance of wet and variable weather, has had unfavourable effects on cold and wet soils—where the operations of husbandry are, in consequence, backward; and the spring sowing will be late. Bean sowing was for some time suspended, it being impossible to work the land, and water standing on those already put in. Seed beans at a very high price, the sample damp and soft; a disvantage perhaps countervalled by the circumstance, that many farmers, hitherto accustomed to the improvident and unhusbandlike practice of broadcasting, have been induced to dibble or drill, for the sake of saving seed, a good custom which may thus gain ground. The late sown wheats on these lands, look pale and sickly, and some have been thrown out, and lost plant to that degree, as to warrant the ploughing them up. A genial April may yet recover the thin planted and sickly wheats, and improve them, as has often happened, into the heaviest crops. Opposite reports, fortunately, are received from the most forward and best corn districts, where the wheats have a promising appearance, and the spring culture has been forward; beans, peas, oats, barley, being well above the ground. Much of these wheats, however, from the fashionable, but not scientific practice of very large seed quantities, stand so thick and bulky on the ground, that they may be incidentally liable to calamitous accidents; and cannot possibly, with such a bulk of straw, produce the reasonable maximum of grain, nor can the grain itself attain the maximum of quality. Clover seed, as for some seasons past, a poor crop. Winter tares, with some favourable exceptions, of but an indifferent bulk; and the rape seed plants much injured by the changes of the weather. Never a more plentiful turnip and potatoe season; the fine quality of the latter has helped much to economise the stock of bread corn. The alarming progress of the rot in sheep, has, at least, had one good effect—that of inducing persons, unaccustomed to such excellent practice, to draw their turnips from the water-sodden soil, and to feed their sheep upon dry layer. It may be relied on, that the periodical rot in sheep, under which the nation suffers; might be, with great propriety and little exception, termed periodical want of care. Lambing has become general, with various success, from the state of the weather; many weak and unsound ewes have prematurely cast their lambs. At best the price of mutton, it is supposed, will be affected for two or three seasons to come. The Swedish turnip has succeeded greatly, and is a larger growth than in any preceding season. All kinds of live stock, with the exception of young store pigs, at high and increasing prices; wool sells well, but in generally stationary as to price. Some of the great horse fairs have been well supplied, at rather lower prices than were expected, still sufficiently high. The supply of Scotch cattle has not been large; pork and butter at very high rates.

COWES, *March 13.*—Capt. Jones, of the 67th regiment, one of the passengers on board the Castle Huntly East India ship, on Wednesday last undertook, for a wager of fifty guineas, to take up 100 stones, placed in a straight line, at one yard distance from each other, and to put one at a time into a basket placed at tone end of the line, within the space of fifty minutes, making the distance which he had to traverse five miles and 1300 yards, which he accomplishedin 47½ minutes.

DEVONSHIRE.

The soil of Devonshire has been proved to be peculiarly suitable for the cultivation of hops: the samples produced at the last Weyhill fair from Whimple and Larkbeare, in this county, were allowed to be superior in quality to either the Sussex or Kent, and to be the best exhibited at the fair. This circumstance will doubtless give encouragement to promote the growth of that useful article, as it must enhance the value of estates in the West of England.

The towns of Ashburton and Buckfastleigh have received large orders from the East India Company for serges; by which several hundred workmen, that are now unemployed, will be put in full work.

Since the establishment of the Exeter Saving Bank, the sum of 21,472*l.* has been deposited in that institution, and 1242*l.* withdrawn.

A meeting has been held at Exeter to consider of the most effectual means of promoting, and supporting on a general and extensive plan, a Public Dispensary for the indigent sick of that city.

An act of generosity just performed by Mr. WILLIAM KINGDON of Exeter is worthy of record. One of his intimate friends having died suddenly, leaving a family of several small children in not the best circumstances, he unsolicited and unostentatiously sent the widow a draft on his banker for 500*l.*

(*Exeter Paper,—March 2d.*

LITERARY NOTICES.

Mr. T. Yeates, will shortly publish Indian Church History, or notices relative to the first planting of the gospel in Syria, Mesopotamia, and India; compiled chiefly from the Syrian Chronicles, with an accurate relation of the first Christian Missions in China. The work will develope some interesting facts hitherto unknown to the ecclesiastical historians of Europe.

The Editor of the Commercial Dictionary has nearly completed in an 8vo. volume, The Commerce of the World; containing a Geographical Description of the Principal Cities and Seaport Towns, with their Weights, Measures, and Monies, reduced to the English standard; the courses of exchange, and the operation thereof; the imports and exports of the principal places, their duties and drawbacks; with pro-forma invoices and sales from real transactions of business.

The publication of the "*Regent's Edition*" of the *Latin* Classics (somewhat retarded, of late, by the aspect of the times) will henceforth be prosecuted with vigor, industry, perseverance. *Livy* and *Sallust* are now in the press, under the editorial inspection of Dr. J. Carey, to whom the public are already indebted for the *Horace*, *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, *Propertius*, *Martial*, *Cæsar*, *Tacitus*, and the second edition of the *Virgil*, with the *Opuscula*, recently published.

A poem, entitled The Recluse of the Pyrennees, will shortly appear.

The Exile of Scotland, a Tale, and the Adventures of Edward Wortley, in three volumes, by William Wortley, will shortly appear.

Mr. Milman, the author of the admired tragedy of Fazio, has a poem entitled The Lord of the Bright City, nearly ready for publication.

Dr. Robert Anderson is editing the Sugar-Cane and other Poems by the late Dr. Granger, with some Account of his Life and Literary pursuits.

An English translation of Count Andreossy's *Voyage a l' Embouchure de la Mer Noire*, is preparing in an 8vo. volume, with maps and plates.

Mr. Wm. Carey has collected materials for a Life of the late unfortunate engraver, James Summerfield, a pupil of Bartolozzi, with Critical Observations on his works.

Mr. Carey is also preparing for the press, a Biographical Sketch of B. R. Haydon, esq. the historical painter, with a Critical Review of his Paintings, and some notice of his Essays in the public journals.

Lieutenant Edward Chappell, R. N. will speedily publish a Narrative of a Voyage to Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador, illustrated with a map and engravings.

MISCELLANOUS,—MARCH 2.

The King of Denmark, stimulated probably by the expedition which this country is fitting out for the Northern regions, is also equipping a vessel for the same destination. It is to sail in the spring.

Lord Nelson's boatswain, James Phillips died last week, in Bedminster, and was interred on Sunday last, in Redcliff churh-yard, Bristol. This gallant tar had received four large sabre wounds on his head, several gun and pistol shot wounds in his body, and three balls in his right leg and thigh. After the memorable battle of Trafalgar, his *hull* being much shattered, he obtained an honorable discharge, and was *laid up in ordinary*. He had just attained the age of his beloved Admiral, 47 years.

A meeting was held on Thursday, at the city of London Tavern, for the purpose of providing for our seamen the means of attending Divine Service in the port of London. The plan proposed met with general approbation and a resolution for carrying it into effect was unanimously agreed to. It is as follows—To fit out a large vessel (to be called "The English Ark,") capable of containing 7 or 800 persons, who may assemble to hear preaching and prayer. This vessel is to be kept afloat upon the river; so that she may be removed for congregational purposes: and no distinction of religious opinion is to be maintained; all are to act according to conscience, and *true blue* is to be the insignia or flag of the ship.

The contributions towards the building of new churches already amounts to 20,000*l.*—The Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, have voted 1000*l.* from their own resources; the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. C. Daubeny, archdeadon of Sarum; the Duke of Northumberland; the Countess dowager of Rosse; Lord Kenyon and Sir Robert Peel have subscribed 500*l.* each, and many other contributions of 300*l.* 200*l.* and 100*l.* do honour to the several subscribers.

From a report made to the House of Commons, it appears that the sum of 165,000*l.* has been advanced to the city of London, for the purpose of providing a site for the erection of a new Post-office, under the authority of an act of parliament—that out of this sum there has been already expended in purchases 136,302*l.* 6s. 9d. and that warrants have been signed for payment of purchases to the amount of 21,987*l.* 14s. 10d. making together 158,290*l.* 1s. 7d. leaving a balance in hand of only 6,710*l.* 18s. 6d.

The amount of sovereigns issued last year was 3,224,025*l.*; half-sovereigns, 1,037,295*l.* Total, 4,261,320*l.*—Silver:—half-crowns, 1,125,630*l.*; shillings, 2,458, 566*l.*; six-pences, 657,162*l.* Total, 4,241, 358*l.*—Grand total of gold and silver, 8,502,678*l.*

Vauxhall Gardens, like their former rival Ranelagh, are destined to come to the hammer: and will, in all probability, like the latter be built upon.

The cast-iron pavement, which was laid as an experiment in Spur-street, Leicester-square, after two trials has failed; and the ground has been again paved with stone.

ST. PETERSBURGH, 31ST DEC. 1817.

It is here the most bitter winter ever known (for this fortnight last past) the degree of Cold has some times been as low as 40 below O on Farenheits Scale, and seldom less than 25.

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SELECTIONS.

Dr. Davy, who at present resides in Ceylon, has examined the substances or preparation used by the empirics of India for curing the bites of venomous snakes. Of three kinds of snake-stones as they are called, one was found to be merely calcined bone; another was carbonate of lime, coloured with vegetable matter; and the third was a bezoar stone. The first two had some adhesive powers when applied to the tongue, but the last had none. Dr. Davy decides that these stones are of no use whatever as applied to wounds produced by the bite of serpents, and he refers the pretended cures effected by them to nature, or to their having been applied to wounds produced by snakes which are not venomous. Of eleven different species of snakes which he examined, and all of which were believed by the natives to be poisonous, he found but three to be really so; the bites of two of these only (the *Cobra di Capello* and the *Polonga*) are mortal, and that under very peculiar circumstances.

It has been remarked as a curious circumstance relative to the present year 1818, that the first two figures are 18 and the last two 18, and that the sum of all is likewise 18. It is still more remarkable that, if 1818 be multiplied by 2, 3, 4, and so on to 15 inclusive, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, the figures composing the product, if added together, will, in every case, amount to 18.

From a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the number of volumes received from Stationers' Hall by the British Museum, under the Copyright Act, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1817, is as follow; 8 folios, 80 quartos, 761 octavos, and 278 duodecimos. Besides these, there have been delivered 222 articles of printed Music, in folio and quarto, the greatest number of which are only single sheets.

Interesting Antiquities discovered in Egypt.

By a letter from a gentleman now in Egypt, with the perusal of which we have been favoured, we learn, that the attempt to remove the colossal bust of Memnon, from amidst the ruins of Thebes, made in the course of last year, had perfectly succeeded. It had been conveyed to Alexandria, where it was embarked for Malta, for the purpose of being brought to England, to be placed in the British Museum. The bust is described in the letter as consisting of a single piece of granite, of a flesh colour from the top of the head to the neck, the rest being grey; the weight is computed at fourteen tons. The writer of the letter made several excavations, and discovered a row of sphinxes of black marble with the bodies of women and lions heads, beautifully sculptured, and several of them quite perfect; and also a statue of Jupiter of cream-coloured marble. After reaching Alexandria with the bust, he took a second journey to Thebes, and re-commencing his excavations, he discovered a beautiful colossal head of Osiris; one of the arms was also found, which measured 11 feet. After working for twenty days, a temple was opened, containing fourteen large chambers, including a spacious hall, in which were found eight colossal statues, thirty feet high, all standing, and quite perfect. Four others were found in the sanctuary. The walls were covered with hieroglyphics. A small statue of Jupiter, found in the great hall, and two lions with ox heads, were brought from thence, for the purpose of being also conveyed to England.

The manner in which taxes are imposed by an African Prince, is somewhat singular:—The King of Congo walks out on a day when there is a high wind—he then puts his bonnet over one ear only, and when it is blown off, he imposes a tax on those subjects who live in the quarter from which the wind blew.

CORNWALL.

It is asserted, that in a borough town in the north of this county, the poor children who are bound as parish apprentices, are actually put up to auction, and knocked down to the best bidder. At one of these sales lately, a fine hardy boy was bought for 5l. whilst another less favoured brought only 5s.

CHINESE PICKPOCKET IN CANTON.

Two gentlemen, who had repeatedly lost their Handkerchiefs, by the dexterity of an old man of this fraternity, whom they well knew, were resolved to detect him in the act, and have him punished, for this purpose, one of them walked, before the other with the end of his handkerchief hanging out of his pocket, whilst his friend, walked at some distance behind; in order to lay hold of him, if he should make an attempt, they made the usual excursion up China street, and down Hog lane, and returned home, without meeting the old man, but the gentlemen who had kept so watchful an eye on the property of his friend, had not been so carefull of his own, for having occasion for his handkerchief soon after their return, he to his great mortification found it had flown, the fact was afterward, ascertained, by interogating the perpetrator, who confessed that he had suspected the bait, was laid for him, and was resolved to frustrate their plan.

First Madras Government Lottery.

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1818.

No. 590 a Prize of 1,000 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 1642 2521 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 2796 3301 3595 Prizes of 100 Sta Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

56	82	531	518	404	522	796	689
182	736	929	162	1105	1606	1501	1425
1020	1418	1379	1182	1494	1275	1240	1874
1719	1454	1552	1099	1063	2455	2319	2088
2052	2220	2194	2495	2940	2789	2168	2063
2276	2615	2954	2161	2593	3741	3412	3153
3980	3008	3118	3055	3551	3622	3131	3224
3286	3899	3087	3419	3661	4050	4632	4426
4700	4044	4944	4446	4045	4573	4079	4041
4049	4504	4132	4821	4531	4893	4912	4615
4319	4589	4871	4096	5457	5324	5997	5789
5650	5849	5784	5419	5672	5035	5861	5883
5590	5502	6057	6186	6886	6394	6301	6870
6021	6896	6800	6487	6974	6720	6553	6905

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1818.

Nos. 4620 6169 6027 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 4386 5763 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

51	980	682	603	629	185	628	671
870	936	256	1691	1451	1316	1396	1958
1808	1858	1423	1768	1042	1643	2129	2211
2173	2277	2654	2791	2960	2527	2525	2543
2721	3426	3043	3399	3030	3572	3520	3930
3349	3239	3541	3276	3654	3877	3910	3027
4170	4979	4055	4092	4435	4105	4060	4761
4030	4972	4149	4829	5601	5444	5308	5670
5409	5709	5363	5731	5780	5887	5839	5835
6561	6416	6331	6095	6550	6832	6436	6970
6803	6187	6666	6565	6178	6212	6638	6683
6328	6478.						

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,

IN THE SECOND CLASS,

MONDAY, the 15th June, 1818.

No. 3566 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas.
No. 6737 a Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas each.

480	855	931	419	868	793	389	664
843	168	501	716	1880	1041	6165	6197
1452	1836	1477	1825	1251	1013	1093	1083
1723	2464	2532	2499	2675	2286	2371	2600
2624	2032	2149	2405	2751	2786	2270	2425
2390	2683	3593	3492	3144	3290	3177	3658
3862	3342	3704	3436	3493	3809	4405	4601
4462	4040	4441	4748	4468	4360	4577	4868
4530	5023	5326	5695	5588	5162	5312	5434
5782	5366	5783	5847	5656	5260	5031	5488
5360	5476	5820	5071	6857	6351	6860	6611
6382	6188	6894	6422	6873	6025	6884	6967
6626.							

BOMBAY;—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET.